Senate Engrossed House Bill

FILED

JANICE K. BREWER SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-eighth Legislature First Regular Session 2007

CHAPTER 131

HOUSE BILL 2750

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 22-101, 22-201 AND 22-301, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO JUSTICE COURTS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 22–101, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

22-101. <u>Justice precincts: formation, change or abolishment:</u> jurisdiction

- A. The board of supervisors shall divide the county into justice precincts and name or number them, and may change or abolish any justice precinct or redistrict the county, but abolishment of a precinct shall not take effect until expiration of the term of office of the justice and constable then in office.
- B. A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SHALL HAVE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 22-201 AND 22-301.
 - Sec. 2. Section 22-201, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 22-201. <u>Jurisdiction of civil actions</u>
- A. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction only as affirmatively conferred on them by law.
- B. Justices of the peace have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions when the amount involved, exclusive of interest, costs and awarded attorney fees when authorized by law, is five TEN thousand dollars or less.
- C. Justices of the peace have concurrent original jurisdiction with the superior court in cases when the amount involved, exclusive of interest, costs and awarded attorney fees when authorized by law, is more than five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars.
- D. C. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction concurrent with the superior court in cases of forcible entry and detainer when the amount involved, exclusive of interest, costs and awarded attorney fees when authorized by law, is ten thousand dollars or less.
- E. D. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction to try the right to possession of real property when title or ownership is not a subject of inquiry in the action. If in any such action the title or ownership of real property becomes an issue, the justice shall so certify in the docket, at once stop further proceedings in the action and forward all papers, together with a certified copy of the docket entries in the action, to the superior court, where the action shall be docketed and determined as though originally brought in the superior court.
- E. IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION PERSONS. THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF EACH JUSTICE PRECINCT SHALL HAVE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS THAT OCCUR IN THE RESPECTIVE PRECINCT IN WHICH THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT IS LOCATED:
 - 1. CIVIL ACTIONS PURSUANT TO SUBSECTIONS B AND C OF THIS SECTION.
 - 2. SMALL CLAIMS PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 5 OF THIS TITLE.
- 3. CIVIL TRAFFIC OFFENSES UNLESS A CIVIL TRAFFIC OFFENSE IS FILED IN A MUNICIPAL COURT BY A MUNICIPAL OFFICER OR AGENT OR BY AN OFFICER EMPLOYED BY

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43 44 A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY UNDER CONTRACT TO THAT MUNICIPALITY TO PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES.

- 4. SPECIAL DETAINERS AND FORCIBLE DETAINERS PURSUANT TO TITLE 33, CHAPTERS 11 AND 19 AND FORCIBLE DETAINERS PURSUANT TO TITLE 33, CHAPTER 3 IF THE AMOUNT OF RENT REQUESTED IS TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OR LESS.
- F. In actions between landlord and tenant for possession of leased premises, the title to the property leased shall not be raised nor made an issue.
- G. If in any action before a justice of the peace a party files a verified pleading which THAT states as a counterclaim a claim in which the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, is more than ten thousand dollars, the justice of the peace shall certify this in the docket, at once stop further proceedings in the action and forward all papers, together with a certified copy of the docket entries in the action, to the superior court, where the action shall be docketed and determined as though originally brought in the superior court. The party shall pay to the clerk of the superior court the same fees required to be paid by a defendant, and no other party in the action before the justice of the peace shall be required to pay any sum. If the party is finally adjudged to be entitled to recover on the counterclaim, exclusive of interest and costs, ten thousand dollars or less, the superior court may deny costs to the party and may, in addition, MAY impose costs, including reasonable attorney fees, on the party. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction of the action, but it may at any time in furtherance of convenience or to avoid prejudice, or if it appears that the amount involved in the counterclaim, exclusive of interest and costs, is ten thousand dollars or less, IT MAY remand the action, or any claim or counterclaim of which the justice court has jurisdiction, to the justice court and may order costs.
- H. The justice of the peace may require arbitration or other dispute resolution methods that are approved by the supreme court in all civil actions, except forcible entry or detainer actions.
 - Sec. 3. Section 22-301, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 22-301. <u>Jurisdiction of criminal actions</u>
- A. The justice of the peace courts shall have jurisdiction of the following offenses committed within their respective precincts in which such courts are established, subject only to the right to change of venue as provided by law:
- 1. Misdemeanors and criminal offenses punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed six months, or by both a fine and imprisonment. A penalty assessment levied pursuant to section 12-116.01 or 12-116.02 shall not be considered as part of the fine for purposes of determining jurisdiction. The amount of restitution or incarceration costs shall not be considered as part of the fine for purposes of determining jurisdiction.

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- 2. Felonies, but only for the purpose of commencing action and conducting proceedings through preliminary examinations and holding the defendant to answer to the superior court or to discharge the defendant if it appears that there is not probable cause to believe the defendant is guilty of an offense.
- B. IN A COUNTY WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION PERSONS, THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF EACH JUSTICE PRECINCT SHALL HAVE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION TO HEAR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES AS SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SECTION THAT OCCUR WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE PRECINCT IN WHICH THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IS ELECTED UNLESS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:
- 1. THE OFFENSE IS FILED BY A MUNICIPAL OFFICER OR AGENT IN A MUNICIPAL COURT.
- 2. THE OFFENSE IS CONSOLIDATED WITH A FELONY OFFENSE IN THE COMPLAINT, INFORMATION OR INDICTMENT.
- B. C. For purposes of subsection A OR B of this section, an offense is committed within the precinct of a justice of the peace court if conduct constituting any element of the offense or a result of such conduct occurs within the precinct.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 24, 2007.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 24, 2007.

